sure of enough Southern support to give their candidate a handsome vote. The arrangement was concluded by which the Wisconsin delegation should make a break at the end of the first roll call, and they had received some encouragement from such strong Tilden men as William I. Scott, of Pennsylvania. and ex-Senator Barnum, and knowing how moblike the Convention was so far as any strong attachments to any candidates were concerned, they went into the Convention this morning in strong hopes of

making a stampede. Meanwhile they got a great deal of help from the hopeless confusion of the Tilden party. The first ballot showed that Henry B. Pavne could not be nominated, and he was withdrawn at last night's meeting of the New-York delegation. This change in the situation utterly demoralized the two great States of New-York and Ohio. New-York had no candidate left, and could not honorably go back to Mr. Tilden. It was finally decided to vote for Speaker Randall, but the delegation when they voted to support him knew that the intense hostility of the South was an absolute bar to his nomination. The vote of the delegation on the proposition to support Randall was a curious one. With the history of the past few days in view, it would naturally have been expected that the delegates who had been opposing Payne would have been the first to propose voting for Haucock, the drift toward him having plainly set in by the time the delegation met this morning, but on the the Brooklyn delegates who carcontrary ried a majority of the delegation with them insisted upon supporting Randall, while many of the Tilden men, headed by Lester B. Faulkuer and J. Thomas Spriggs, wanted the delegation to vote for Hancock. They then regarded his nomination as almost certain, and thought New-York might as well join in. But the vote stood 39 for Randall to 29 for Haucock, and Mr. Randall received the solid support of the delegation. Thus 70 votes were wasted, for no one who has carefully observed the Southern feeling against Mr. Randall has believed that he could be nominated. OHIO POWERLESS.

The situation of Ohio was even more peculiar. Payne was her real candidate, and had been from the first, for although the delegation was instructed for Thurman, it has been in the hands of Payne's friends ever since the Ohio State Convention. The withdrawal of Payne deprived the Ohio delegation of the candidate they did want and forced them to go back to the candidate they did not want. Their vote was given to Thurman as before, and thus 114 yotes from these two great States were of no more practical effect in the Convention than 1 vote. If New-York and Ohio and the Randall strength in Pennsylvania, with the Tilden men generally, could have thrown some strong and popular name upon the Convention even this morning, there is a possibility that General Hancock might have been beaten. But there was no such candidate, and the only earnest campaign that was in progress was de for Hancock, with the natural result.

The plan of the Morrison men to capture the Vice-Presidency for their man failed, and it is said they received a dispatch from Mr. Morrison during the Presidential ballot refusing the use of his name. The nomination of English is regarded here as adding a great deal of strength to the ticket, not only because Mr. English nes from a doubtful State, but because it is said that he can furnish the " bar'l" which nobody suspects General Hancock of possessing. A knot of Democrats were discussing the idea of Hancock's nomination on Wednesday from this practical point of view. One of them said; "Pshaw, his nomination would be positively preposterous. This whole crowd here who are trying to nominate him haven't a ten-dollar bill among emong 'em. How are men like them going to run a Presidential campaign ?"

Abram S. Hewitt had a narrow escape from a trial of speed as a dark horse. There was a time last night when it seemed probable that his name might go into the Convention instead of Mr. Randail's.

A LACK OF PERSONAL INTEREST. One very curious feature of the Convention is that practically nobody is disappointed. Of course each unsuccessful candidate has personal friends and adherents who regret the result, but there is nothing like the bitterness and depression that usually follow a well-contested nomination. This is due to a fact which has been dwelt on in these dispatches, which rendered General Hancock's nomination so easy, and which under other circumstances would have rendered a different nomination equally easy. This was that there was no personal enthusiasm on the part of the mass of any candidate's supporters, not even those of General Hancock himself. Most of the men who were supporting Payne, Bayard, Field, Thurman, and Randall, really eared very little personally for their candithey saw the one withdrawn without regret; and when they felt like it abandoned the others with the greatest alacrity.

There was no parallel whatever in this Convention to the personal and affectionate zeal with which Blaine and Grant were supported at Chicago, except perhaps in the case of Mr. Hendricks. His friends are disappointed and deeply so. But the rest of the delegates are of humor, pleased with the ticket and suffering no sense of defeat. Whether this is a good or poor augury for the ticket the veteran politicians must decide. But John Van Buren used to have a theory that fights in Democratic Conventions were a good thing for the party, because they always resulted in more Democrats.

The Tammany men are beside themselves with delight. They feel that they had something to do with nominating Hancock, as Mr. Kelly was consulted about it, and they feel also that the Tilden delegates did not distinguish themselves in the Convention. Then the great thing is that Tilden is defunct. Mr. Kelly's relief at getting party was evident. He received a good deal of attention when the nomination was made and the ghost of Tilden was finally laid. Several delegates called on him at his room this afternoon, made speeches to him, and invited him to various parts of the Union during the campaign.

No city more suddenly discharged a National Convention through its gates than Cincinnati has done this afternoon and evening. The Convention adjourned at just 3 o'clock, but nearly before that time three-fourths of the delegates had left the hall and were at the hotels packing up their values and grip-sacks and preparing for their speedy departure.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS. CINCINNATI, June 24 .- At 10 o'clock, the hour of meeting, the sky was overcast and the temperature hot and sultry. The doorkeepers took up all the tickets, indicating the conviction of the National Committee that the Convention would nominate caudidates and finish business during to-day's seasion. President Stevenson called the Convention

to order at 10:30 a. m. Prayer was offered again by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

NOT A BLACK MAN TO BE SEEN. One fact concerning this great assemblage of the Democratic party of the United States deserves to be mentioned. There was not a colored man to be seen in the whole Convention to-day.

Mr. Peckham, of New-York, rose to make a statement on behalf of the New-York delegation. He said that delegation heard with great emotion. ICries of platform, and he took the desk ! The chairman rebuked the interference with the proecedings by outsiders, and promised he would ask the Convention to preserve order at any and all hazard. Mr. Peckham resumed his remarks. He

asid:

In behalf of the New-York delegation, I rise to make a statement that this delegation heard with great sensibility the vote given yeaterday from the different States for the honored istatesman of New-York, Samuel J. Hideu. [Obserts.] We have a lotter from that gentleman, in which, after mature deliberation, he has renounced himself before this Convention as a candidate for the nomination for the Presidency. The delegation from the State of New-York knowing the man who penned that letter to be honest in sentiment and thought and action, has taken, and does now take that representation (as in the spirit it was made) as a renunciation of all claims and of all candidacy before the Convention. [Cheers, I now present that letter that it may be used as this Convention may determine, but the New-York delegation, acting in good faith on what it knows to be the sentiment of that honered chief, has this morning, after mature deliberation, agreed upon a candidate of their than Samuel J. Tilden [applause mingled with hisses]; that candidate I am grand declamation, but simply as giving to this Con-pantion the present sentiment of the delegation from

the State of New-York in favor of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Samuel J. Randall. [Prolonged cheers.]

The chairman asked if the Convention would have Tilden's letter read. [Cries of "Yes!" and "No!" but on viva voce vote it was decided "No."] Mr. Thomas, of Kentucky, offered a resolution deouncing as unconstitutional and unrepublican any State law affecting a citizen on account of religious

or non-religious views. Referred. THE SECOND BALLOT. A motion to proceed to a second ballot was then

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When the vote was afficiently dependently and the band played "Hail Columbia."

Mr. Mack, of Indiana, moved to make Hancock's nomination quantmons. He said:

I arise in behalf of the brave D magracy of Indiana, lapidane, I to move that the anomation of General Hancock be quantmons [boud applane] in this Convention. We came here instructed for Governor Hondricks. We knew he was nonest, capable and falciful to the constitutions—National and state—and we thought he could be elected, and we knew he could carry Indiana. The second choice of Indiana is Winfled Scott Hancock. [Applaise.] And now, gentlemen of the Convention, when you have from Indiana you will find that we have again turned the right flank of the Regardican party [coppause.] and when we do it this time we will execute in reinds in New-York and Connecticut to attend to the left flack, while the Solid South comes up behind. [Applaise.] An I when we have draven them, as we did before, from the field of honorable competition and worfare, he build the bulwarks and into the dilebes of frame and perjury, we do not propose to case con Libers, but drive them from power entirely. [Applaise.]

MR. RANDALL SPUAKS. The chairman said he had the pleasure of introducing a distinguished gentleman who had been voted for for President, and who desired to second woted for for President, and who desired to recond the nomination. Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, then came forward anid applause. He said:

Fellow Democrate, I am here to second the nomination of Pennsylvania's son, General Hancest, [Applause,] Your deliberations have been marked by the action of Pennsylvania's son, General Hancest, [Applause,] Not, only is your nomination strong, but it is one? that will bring us victory [applause,] and we will add another State to the Democratic column—the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania [applause], the Reystone of the Federal arms, Not only is it acceptable to every Democrat in the United States, but it is a nomination which will command the respect of the entire American people. [Applause,] I will not detain you longer than to say that you will find me in the front rank of this conflict, second to none, and that every energy of my mind and every energy of my brain will be given from now until we shall all refoles in a common victory on the November Tuesday coming, [Applause,] There is a great mission ahead of the Denocratic party, and you have selected as standard-bearer whose very nomination means that I she proper antify your choice he will be inaugurated. [Applause,] I thank you for this cordial greeting, and I beg of you not to suppose for a moment that I am in the least this conflict, which will be made in be half of your telect obseen this day. [Applause.] the nomination. Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylva-

SENATOR WALLACE'S PROMISE, The chairman then presented Senator Wallace, of

The chairman then presented Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, who said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: On behalf of the great Keystone state of the Union our delegation sends to you thanks and greatings. History repeats itself. In this great city of Cheenmant the Democrats of the Nation named their last President, and to-day they name their next. [Cheera.] History repeats itself. In those days they named a son of Pennsylvania, and to-day again they insert be upon the banner of the Democracy the name of a gallant son of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He will lead us to victory. His name is invincible. The word rings out, "Advance the column, move on the enemy's works!" Let there be no defence, but aggression, aggression and victory is ours. [Cheers.] On behalf of that great Commonwealth, as one of her sons, I came here to assure you that I feel, as does every member of her delegation, that you have given us in this nomination the means once more of placing the Keysione in the column of Democratic States [cheers.], and when November shall have come you will find that the energies of those who now clasp hands in behalf of this, our standard-bearer, will have worked wonders in that commonwealth. [Cheers and howls for Voorhoes.]

SENATOR HAMPTON'S RESPONSE. Wade Hampton was also loudly called for, and in response came up to the platform on his crutches

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: On behalf of the "Solid South," that South which con-Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: On behalf of the "Solid South," that South which once was arrayed against the great soldier of Pennsylvania, I stand here to pledge you its solid vote. [Cheera,] We will prove no laggards in this great race for Consiltutional government, for home rule and for freedom all your this great land. There is no name which is held in higher respect among the people of the South than that of the man whom you have given to us as our standard-bearer. We have mot him on the field of battle. We knew then that he was a brave, a gaillant and an able soldier, one who always conducted war upon civilized principles; and when the war was cuded he was among the first to extend his knightly hand to aid the people who had been fighting against him. [Cheers.] We rec-

ognize that, and, recognizing it, we will give him a cordial, a caudid, a hearty and an earnest support. And in the name of South Carolina, that State which has so lately returned and come into the siaterhood of States, that State which was so over rhelmingly Republican that we scarcely dared to count the Democratic vote, in behalf of that State I here piedge myself, if work, if zeal, if energy can do anything, that the people of South Carolina will give as large a Democratic majority as any other State in this Union.

Judge Hoadly, of Ohio, said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: Ohio sends me here to second the motion. Onto is the right of the field of combat along the skirmish line. Ohio is and upon the right and Indiana upon the left. Victory in October in Ohio is a unanimous one in November [applianse], and that we are going to have. Men of Ohio, fellow-delegates from Ohio, in the presence of this magnificent assembly of the Democrate of the Union, I wish to say for you these words: Sixty-seven years ago, in the darkness of the night, and amid the thunderings of the great cauract, where the hosts of American soldiers met the embattled red-costs at Lundy Lane, General Brown said to John Miller: "See that battery, and take it." [Applianse.] John Miller answered, "General. I will try." and he did it. You have commanded us to take the Garfield battery; we will try. The good God with us, a holy cause of our own, the Democracy of other States sending their silvertongued orators to our help, we will do it; [slight applanse] and when, on the 4th of March next, our gallant leader. Windeld Scott Hancock, shall have inserfeed his name at the foot of the insurural message, there will he recalled to every memory that other glorious Declaration of Independence signed by John Hancock, [Great applanse] and cheers.] Judge Hoadly, of Ohio, said:

THE NOMINATION MADE UNANIMOUS.

Mr. Stevenson, the Chairman, then said: Mr. Stevenson, the Charlman, then said: The motion has been nucled that Winfield Scott Han-ock he declared unanimously elected the Democratic President of these United States, [Great laughter and applatuse.] Those in Tayor will say ave. [shouts of ayes, you who opposed will say no—the motion is unanimously dopted and Hancock is elected. [Laughter, applause

After the confusion had subsided the chairman

introduced Senator Voorhees.

Mr. Voorhees spoke, and was followed by Mr. Faulkner, of New-York, and Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky. Mr. Faulkner's speech was on the subject of alleged fraud in 1876.

Just at this point of time John Kelly, Amasa J. Parker, Augustus Schell, and other representatives of Tammany entered the hall. Their appearance was the signal for cuthusiastic applause. As they slowly made their way up to the platform the band struck up "St. Patrick's Day", and the whole audience rose, cheered and waved hats, fans and handkerchiefs.

The Chairman presented Mr. Kelly with the remark that to-day the Convention had united the gallant Democracy of New-York.

And the state of the control of the

come up to the partorin, where he shook hands with John Kelly. He said:

Mr. Charman and et. (12.91.8 of the Convention: I am to no bound of seed spaces. A most that to be the hours of the Convention, disciply without view.

Geallemen of the United States, your action to day has been superby [19] and the part of the English of the Democratic party. You have be and all should on. We may march ander the day ton banners of differences existing in the ranks of the Democratic party. You have be and all should on. We may march much the day ton banners of different generals, but we march to one buttleffield to fifther common fact. I applause J. Hi reforth that man is our friend who hest assists in carrying that banner to view to the first of the discords of a State; you have stranged by won through the more, any, infinitely more, than to have settled the discords of a State; you have stranged by your strong lamos becay the geant of discord and strikewhich has dominated our great country. [Applause] The south and the North now clasp hands in no unimentions; see gives Democrate unjustifies. [Applause] . We will write on our banner in November 50,000 andority in the name of a united Democracy as the tribute of the Empire State. [Loud applause and cheers.]

As Mr. Fellows concluded Carter Harrison, of

As Mr. Fellows concluded Carter Harrison, of Illinois, led John Kelly up to the President's desk, and there he and Mr. Fellows publicly proclaimed their friendship by shaking hands warmly amid the loud cheers of the spectators. The band struck up the appropriate air of " Auld Lang Syne," and there was general jubilation. When the band played the second verse of "Lang Syne" the andience joined in it with great voice. At this time Susan B. Anthony ascended the platform, presenting to the chairman a printed appeal by the Women's Suffrage Association, and it was read by the clerk."

A delegate from Massochuset's moved a resolution that the National Committee be instructed to make arrangements at the next National Convention for seats for delegates, alternates and the press alone, so as to make the Convention in all respects a deliberative body. [Cries of "No," "No."]

Mr. Farley, of Oregon, opposed the resolution. He thought the public had rights. He moved to table the resolution.

Massachusetts asked for a call of the roll. [Cries of "No."] There was no second, and the resolution was tabled. thony ascended the platform, presenting to the

Massachusetts asked for a can of the roll. [Cries of "No."] There was no second, and the resolution was tabled.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of a Vice-President.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT NOMINATED.

H. English, of Indiana. Some one moved that it be made unanimous Cries of "No," "No," proceed with the ballot. Iowa being called, Mr. Irish, of that State, on be half of its delegation, presented the name of Governor Bishop, of Ohio, which was greeted with ernor hisnon, or Onio, which was greeted with cheers, hisses and cries of "No" from the galleries.

Iowa withdrew its candidate and seconded the nomination of English, and then a motion to nominate the latter by acclamation as the only candidate before the Convention was put and unan imously carried. [Cheers.]

Mr. Pettis, of Alabama, put in nomination Wm.

On motion of Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, it was ordered that a committee of one be appointed from each State to inform the nominees of their selection. The following is the committee to wait on the

nominees and inform them of the action of the Convention:
Alabama—A. H. Kelly,
Arkansas—H. King White,
California—T. L. Thompson.
Colorado—B. M. Hughes,
Connectient—W. H. Barnum—
Delwarz—Gov. Saulabury,
Florida—B. P. Bishop,
Georgia—D. M. Duhora,
Illinois—Wm. H. Oreen,
Indiana—DeForest Shuman,
Iowa—T. L. Bowman,
Iowa—T. L. Bowman,
Iowa—T. L. Bowman,
Iowa—T. Rohand S. Morris,
Kansas—Richard S. Morris,
Kansas—Richard S. Morris,
Lousiana—John Clogg,
Maine—Wm. G. Davis. Convention:

Mississippi-W. A. Persey,
Missouri-Morrison Munford.
Nobraska-F. A. Harman.
Nobraska-F. A. Harman.
Nobraska-F. B. Growiey.
Nobraska-B. B. Growiey.
Nobraska-B. B. Gloodinaker.
Nich Carolina-U. B. Bedinan.
Orsover S. F. Rosel.
Orsover S. F. Rosel.
Pensaylvania-B. M. Beder.
Hodo Island-N. Van Silvake.
South Carolina-U. R. Ahney.
Tennessee-B. A. Champlan.
Texas-Jas. E. Dwy.

Maryland—Barnes Compton.
Massachusetts—J. G. Abbett
Wiginia—John W. Daulet.
Minhigan—Orl'do M. Baross.
Minhigan—H. W. Lamberton.
W. Virginia—B. M. Delanney The roll of States was called for presentation of members of the National Committee. The following

are the new National Committee :

Are the new National Committee:

Alabama, Levi W. Lawier.
Arkansas, Jno. J. Sumpter.
California, Jas. T. Farley.
Colorado, T. M. Patterson.
Counc'eut, W. H. Barnum.
Delaware, I. C. Grubb.
Florida, Samuel Pasco.
Georgia, George T. Barnes.
Hilmois, Wm. C. Goudy.
Indiana. Austin H. Brom.
Kansas. Chas. W. Blair.
Kentucky, H. D. McHenry.
Louisiana, B. F. Jonas.
Maine, Edmund Wilson.
Maryland, O. Horsey. New-Hampshire, A. W. Sulloway.
New-Jersey, O. Cleveland.
New-York, A. S. Hewitt.
N. Carolina, M. W. Ransom.
Ohto, (not named).
Orezon, (not named).
Pennsylvania, (not named).
Pennsylvania, (not named).
S. Carolina, F. W. Dawson.
Tennessee, Thos. O'Connor.
Texas, F. S. Stockdale.
Vermoat, B. B. Smalley.
Virginia, R. A. Coghili.
Wisconsin, Wm. F. Vilas.
W. Virginia, A. Campbell.

Maine, Edmund Wilson, Maryland, O. Horsey, Missac'setts, F. O. Prince, Michigan, Edward Kauter, Minnesota, P. H. Keily, Miss'pl, Gen, W. T. Martin, After a little routine business, at 3:07 p. m. the Convention adjourned sine die.

HOW THE NOMINATION WAS RECEIVED. THE "SOLID SOUTH" WILDLY ENTHUSIASTIC-MOD ERATE REJOICING IN THE NORTHERN STATES-CANNON FIRING AND PARADES.

PENSACOLA, Fla., June 24 .- Hancock's nomination was received here with much rejoicing. There was an artillery salute of 100 guns and a display of flags.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 24.—T. e news of the nomination of Hancock and English was received here to-day with every manifestation of approval and delight, and 100 zuns were fired in honor of the event. RICHMOND. Va., June 24 .- The nomination of General Hancock is received here with great cutbusiasm. Ex Confederate soldiers fired a salute of 100 guns. WHAMINGTON, N. C., June 24.-The news of the nomination of Hancock was received here with enthusiastic

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 24.—The news of the nomine tion of General Hancock was received here with an outburst of genuine enthusiasm. A salute of 100 guns was fired. COLUMBUS, Ga., June 24.—Dispatches to The Enquirer-Sun from all parts of West Georgia say the nomination of Hancock and English is received with lamense enthusiasm and expressions of universal satisfaction. This city is wild with desight. The Democrats say Georgia will give the ticaet her 89,000 majority. Argusta, G.i., June 24—Great enthusiasm prevalls

here among D. macrats over the nomination of General Hancock. A sainte of tidriy-eight guns has been fired. SCHENECIADY, N. Y., June 24.-One hundred gums were fired here by the Democrats in honor of the nomi-

with hid be very old bein first are not thought of now. The Democrats will be obliged to assistion the ery of transf. I think that Mr. I'den will not recover from less assistantian in some energic to help the ticket very materially. If the party wanted his help frought at

Ex-Sentto Minkel, of Organ, sait: "The nomina-tion, I think, is as strong as the Democrats could have made. It will make no impression on the Pacific Const," Representative Ryan, of Kansos, said; "I think it is a strong combination, but he will be under the control of the worst coments of the Democratic party."

Another prominent official said; "Our people ought to look out for Indiana. If some of our wealthy Repubhears would make it their business to see that the southern tier of counties in Indiana is well policed for two menths before election, so as to keep the Kentuck-tans out, there is no doubt that we could carry the

wo mentine before election, so as to keep the Kentuckians out, there is no doubt that we could carry to be late.

Another in the test is honographical republican said: "Gardeld will address the theolet is honographical republican said: "Gardeld will address the the toket is honographical republicant of a soliditary in the toket is honographical reveal to make the policy and centiments of the party. It is the nomination of a soliditary in the flower interests of the country will hesitate to entrate the Government to one who has sever been trained in civil administration, then the believe Tiden will in reality ald the ticket."

Secretary Hamsey said: "It was rather a better non-motion than I expected from the Democrats. I have no fear of Republican detect however."

Postmaster General Key thicks the nomination as no pointed reveal to answer for."

The only prominent Democrat in Washington to halve it is Mr. Al zander il. Stevens. He was found by a paint apparent much chefts. He warted Hunceck instance of the point of the Confederacy went on to say: "Gardeld is a good man and would make a good Trestaint. That's administration that the the confederacy went on to say: "Gardeld is a good man and would make a good I restaint. That's the flower of the party in the history of the properties have a designated at the defeat of Mr. Tilden.

ADMISSION TICKER I MIROPERLY INSTRUCTED—THE TELEGRAPH ARRANGEMENTS—GOOD SKIT, VICK BY THE AMERICAN UNION.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—At Clincinnati as well as at the Cheaze Convention the control of the party of the par

Convention, together with its prompt service, has gained it many friends. WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK.

General Hancock, by virtue of his command of the Military Department of the Atlantic, has been a resident of New-York City for nearly eight years, and his energetic, portly figure is known to the eyes of many citizens of the metropolis. He is a man to arrest the attention of the crowd, whether he be a fellow pedestrian of the sidewalk, or a stage or street-car passenger, and he is much given to all three varieties of locomotion. Ordinarily, there is nothing in his dress to denote his relation to the profession militant when he passes from Governor's Island to Manhattan on missions of public business or private affairs. But he sometimes wears General's fatigue felt bat with a very narrow cord. The military, however, crops out in his bearing, which is alert, frank, robust, and certainly modest and dignified. He seldom escapes being identified in a public conveyance, and has sufficient Pennsylvanian phlegm to enable him to stand the fire of curiosity with becoming self-forgetfulness. His manner toward friends and strangers is cordial, and equally balanced between heartiness and courtliness, with dignity kept in the background and thoroughly entrenched there. For that reason he is what is called a " popular" man, in the sense of comradeship rather than intellectual

leadership. As a brigadier-raised to that position suddenly at the beginning of the Rebellion from the office of a quartermaster-General Hancock was the beau ideal of a " handsome soldier." But he has grown stout. and unfortunately for the sentiment of ideality, the signs of corpulency are most prominent in the face. His double chin has the advantage in point of prominence to the forehead above his fine blue eyes. His appearance calls up Sir Andrew Aguecheek's diagnosis of his own dulness; that it might arise from his being "a great eater of beef." The comparison ill fits General Hancock, for his whole makeup is indicative of a forcible if not of an original or creative mind. His clean-cut nose, his heavy chin and bold front suggest will-power, and his thick mustache and small goatee give him a cavaher appearance. His fine gray hair is worn longer than the ultra military fashion. In stature he is above six teet, broad-shouldered and deep-chested, and he looks as if he would rather wrestle for the Presi-

Gettysburg, in the march on which he was directing the rear guards. When General Meade learned that the advance had received a repulse, and that General Reynolds had fallen, he ordered Hancock, who was not the ranking General, to hasten forward. take command of all the troops at the front, and by a survey of the situation report on the advisability of giving decisive battle rather than of seeking a more advantageous position. General Hancock had "stomach for the fight." The ground suited him. He reported as much to General Meade and took measures to bring the disordered advance to the "sticking point." He made sure of Cemetery Hill by planting a well-supported battery

life was spent among the members of the Scolety Friends, his predilections have been toward in Episcopalian Church. Mrs. Hancock is a member of the Rev. Dr. Bellows's church, of this city.

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH. William H. English, the Democratic candidate William H. English, the Democratic cantalant for Vice-President, is a native of Indiana. Hej was boin in Lexington, Scott County, August 27, 1823. As a boy he showed diligence and personance in the country of the indianal community whatever he undertook, and in a small community offering few advantages, obtained a sound radimentary education. At the age of eighteen he was admitted to the bar, having already taken some part in local politics, and two years later he was appointed Postmaster of his native town. In 1843 he was made chief clerk of the Indiana House. In 1845, as a recognition of his services in the preceding Presidential campaign, President Polk gave him a position in the Treasury Department, which he retained during that administration. In 1850, Mr. English was made secretary of the State Convention called to modify the Constitution of Indiana, and the good impression he made during its deliberations procured his election in the following year as a representative in the State Legislature, and though only twenty-nine years old, he was made Speaker. The following year he was elected to Congress and was subsequently reelected three

times by increasing majorities.

The chief title of Mr. English to distinction is the part which he took in the bitter contention over the admission of Kansas to the Union. He was firmly opposed to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, which did not forbid slavery, until that instrument had been ratified by a vote of the people, and thus opposed the policy of his own party upon the measure. The Senate passed a bill admitting Kansas, under the Lecompton Constitution, without limit or condition; but this bill, although it commanded the favor of the President and his Cabinet, failed to receive the sauction of the House of Representatives. The House, on the other hand, passed a bill as a substitute for that of the Senate; but this the Senate would not accept or the Executive approve. Mr. English took the responsibility of moving to concur in the proposition of the Senate, asking for a committee of free conference. The exicitement upon the occasion had scarcely ever been equalled in the House of Representatives. Upon adopting this motion the vote was 108 to 108, but the Speaker voted in the affirmative and the motion was carried. From this committee Mr. English reported what is known as the "English bill," which became the law after a struggle of great bitterness. Under this law the question of admission under the Lecompton Constitution] was in effect referred back to the people of Kansas, and they voted against it, as was expected.

Though enietly conspicuous for his position on the questions growing directly out of the slavery agitation, Mr. English took an active part in the more general discussions of Congress. For several years he was a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, and made an able speech in Congress in defence of its management.

Mr. English was staunchly opposed to secession.

though desirous of making concessions to the South, and did not hesitate to combat it on the floor of Congress. Addressing the Southern members, he assured them that the North would never follow them in secession, and that he and his constituents would "keep step to the music of the Union." In 1860, having served four terms in Congress, he retired to private life. Soon after the war broke out he declined the command of a regiment offered to him by Governor Morton, but

regiment offered to him by Governor Morton, but about the same time he declared in a public address his devotion to the Union. In 1863, in connection with J. F. D. Lauter of this city and George W. Riggs of Washington, he established the First National Bank of Indianapolis, to which city he at once removed and where he has since resided. He had long had a taste for financial management, and his capacities have been amply demonstrated by his accumulation of a very large fortune, estimated at several million dollars. He has been a consistent advocate of sound money and has spoken publicly against the inflation and irredeemable2entreney craze.

Mr. English was married in November, 1847, to Miss Emma M. Jackson, of Virginia, v ho died in November, 1876. Her two children survive her; one is W. E. English, now a member of the Indiana Legislature, and the other is the wife of Dr. Willoughby Walling, of Louisville, Ky. Mr. English retired from active business in 1877, since when he has enjoyed a quiet life at his elegant home in Indianapolis. He has always retained since leaving Congress a more or less active interest in State and National politics, and among other appearances in public he presided at the Democratic nominations of 1876. In person he is above the medium height, with an rect, well-made figure, and his manners are digmited and agreeable.

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

A PLANING MILL DESTROYED AND DWELLINGS BURNED-A FIREMAN KILLED.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Late this after noon a the broke out in Michael Young's frame stable on the north side of Macout-st., west of Tord-st. It was caused by some children playing with matches. Adjoining the stable was a lumber yard owned by J. J. smith, and next the lumber yard was Nice & Good's planing mill. The stable burned with great rapidity, and the flames almost immediately communicated with the lumber yard and thence swept around the mill, involving all three in a furious whirlwind of fire.

The scorehing heat and flying cinders crossed Mariott

and swept down both sides of the narrow thoroughfare, to ling northeas; over the back buildings and roots of the houses on the west side of Third-st, and on the south side of Christian-st., burning in the last named the upper stories of houses from No. 300 to No. 330, on the upper stories of houses from No. 300 to No. 330, on No. 304 to No. 336. The houses were mostly three-story brick dwellings, granted in value from \$1,800 to \$5,000. The dumage done will proposity amount to \$80,000 or \$90,000. The insurances are scattered in small sums ranging from \$1,000 to \$5,000. The only insurance that could be accurately assertioned on the mil of Messis. Nice & Good was one of \$1,000 in the Western Lusurance Company of Canada.

of Canada.

The flames made very rapid headway at the beginning in consequence of the insufficient supply of water. Landriman James Cahili, while strempting to get upon a ladder from the third-story window of No. 320 Christian-st., missed his footing and fell to the p verment. He soon afterward died. John Cooper, a freman, attached to Engine No. 22, was overcome by the heat. James McCourt sustained a compound fracture of the left arm, by having it caught in the fly-wheel of the engine. One horse was burned to death in Young's stable.

CADET WHITTAKER DEFICIENT.

WASHINGTON, June 24 .- The report of the recent examinations at West Point has reached the Adjutant-General of the Army. In the case of Whittaker, the report recommends that, as he was found deficient in his studies and having been two years in the same class, he be discharged.

The report has not yet been received by Secretary Ramsey. If he concurs in the recommendation the dismissal of Whittaker will finally dispose of his case so far as the Government is concerned.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

PRODUCTION OF COAL RESTRICTED.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—The combined anthracite coal interests decided this atternoon to continue the present plan of restriction by working three days alternately ig each week during the month of July.

Ig each week during the most of July.

A MINISTERS PLIGIPT.

CALAIS, Me., June 24. The reported drowning vesterday of the fav. John Morse, proves to be a mistake. It is stated that he has gone to Canada, and that financial troubles at the cause of his disappearance.

A SUCCESSFUL CELEBRATION.

POTISVILLE, Ponn., June 24.—The military celebration held at Agricultural Park to day was a great success; over 10,000 people bettor in attendings. Among the distinguished guests present were trenerals Burnasde and Patterson.

A FATAL POLITICAL

terson.

A FATAL POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

PARKVII LE. N. J., June 24.—James Long has been stabled by Thomas Mulisly doring a political discussion. Malialy is said to be a cousin of Long's. Long will dis.

parallels. Manual is said to be a cousin of longs. Long will dis.

CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

DANVILLE. Va., June 24.—Burweil Reynolds, a pegro, who killed Aaron Shelton, a white man, in Patrick County, has been convicted of immaniangator and was estatemed to five years' imprisonment.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

MONTREAL, Quebec, June 24.—The Grand Trunk Railway traffic for the week coding June 19, shows an increase of \$50,.42 over the corresponding week last year, and an aggregate increase for the past twenty-five wacks of \$910,507.

SSID, 037.

THE REV. JOHN MORSE DROWNED.

CALAIS, Me., June 24.—The Rev. John Morse
tor of the Methodist Church here, white out alone in a lite river Wednesday, was drowned. His body has not b
oevered. He leaves a wife and children.

A FATAL SHOOTHON ACCIDENT.

WOODBURY, N. J., June 24.—G. W. Brown, a well-known resident of Woodbury, Ocean County, accidentally shot immed? Wednesday white handling a shot gun. The charge entered his groin, klining him instantly. He was married and leaves several children.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

EL DORADO, Kan., June 24.—William Band three others have been arrested by United Deputy Marshal Douriass. Raiston and "hoved" number of counterfeit half dollars and was caught in Auranos, dies and actis were found in his house.